ASSESSING THE MICROBIOME IN PREGNANCY AND INFANCY: THE MUMS COHORT

Dr Amanda Henry
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Pregnancy involves many changes in the mother to produce a healthy baby, including in her circulation, hormones, and metabolism. The human gut and vaginal microbiome in preliminary studies appear to be important to both health pregnancy and complications such as diabetes. The MUMS study is following 100 mothers from early pregnancy, and then their babies until 1 year of age, to get a better understanding of how maternal microbiome changes correspond with pregnancy changes and disease processes, with the aim of ultimately guiding future treatment studies.

BETA 2-GLYCOPROTEIN I-GUT MICROBIOME AXIS

Dr Bill Giannakopoulos
Clinical Academic Senior Lecturer at the St George & Sutherland Clinical School
Our group has discovered that beta 2-glycoprotein I (B2GPI) has an important role in attenuating inflammation due to gram negative bacteria. It has also been noted that B2GPI is the major autoantigen in antiphospholipid syndrome, an autoimmune disorder commonly associated with systemic lupus erythematosus. In this study we are looking at the dynamics of the B2GPI-gut microbiome axis, its role in regulating susceptibility to autoimmunity in genetically predisposed mice, and the implications of this in human disease.

Date: Wednesday 31st October 2018
Time: 1 - 2 PM
Location: Auditorium, Research & Education Centre, St George Hospital
Ground Floor, 4 – 10 South St, Kogarah
Light refreshments will be provided
www.stgcs.med.unsw.edu.au/ripm

Research in Progress Meeting Committee
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